

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D., offered the following prayer:
John 9: 4: *I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh, when no man can work.*
Thou God of grace and goodness, we daily be deeply concerned about accomplishing something that will contribute to the welfare of all mankind. We humbly acknowledge that at times we are tempted to feel that our hopes and dreams of a better world, with more peace and good will, is merely an illusion. It seems as if the dominating and controlling relationship among men and nations is one of hatred and hostility rather than one of friendship and fraternity. Help us to hasten the dawning of that glorious time when the compassionate and charitable spirit of the lowly Man of Galilee shall touch and transform the hearts of the burdened and broken humanity and its healing ministry. Hear us in His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. CROWN, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

- 102. An act to provide for additional commissioners of the U.S. Court of Claims;
- 649. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, abating pollution of interstate waters for other purposes; and
- 920. An act to amend sections 303 and 304 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may issue authorizations, but not licenses, for alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and alien's government for such operation by amateurs on a reciprocal basis.

MR. ALAN G. KIRK, FIGHTER AND DIPLOMAT

Mr. LINDSAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, with sadness I should like to inform the House that Adm. Alan G. Kirk, Chief of Staff of American Naval Forces in Europe during World War II and former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, died on Tuesday last, October 15, at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. Memorial services will be held tomorrow at St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington. Following the service the burial will take place at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, Admiral and Mrs. Kirk have been constituents of mine in the 17th Congressional District of New York for many years. I have prided myself on their presence in the district.

Admiral Kirk was a great and distinguished man. His long record of public service is well known to all. As stated in the obituary in the New York Times:

The high point of Adm. Alan Goodrich Kirk's 41-year naval career came on June 6, 1944, on the turbulent waters of the English Channel. From the bridge of his flagship, the cruiser *Augusta*, he commanded the Western Task Force of nearly a thousand warships, transports, and landing craft that put the U.S. 1st Army ashore at Omaha and Utah beaches in Normandy.

The complex operation, part of the largest amphibious invasion in history, was carried out in winds of nearly gale force. Its success was regarded as a supreme feat of seamanship.

During the opening days of the fighting in Normandy, the heavy guns of Admiral Kirk's task force helped to clear the way for the advancing infantrymen. In the 12 days after D-day the ships under his command landed 314,514 troops, 41,000 vehicles, and 116,000 tons of supplies.

Mr. Speaker, following the war Admiral Kirk had distinguished service as Ambassador to Belgium and to the Soviet Union.

As stated again in the New York Times:

Persons who were in Moscow at the time recall that the stocky, blond, blue-eyed Ambassador was an old sea dog who didn't bark often and seldom bit.

Admiral Kirk did a remarkable and effective job in Moscow. He held the line during a difficult and dangerous time. He prepared the way for successors and successes to follow.

More recently, Mr. Speaker, Admiral Kirk became Ambassador to Nationalist China. Again he was at the front, lending his great experience and effective diplomacy toward the solution of difficult and sensitive problems. He was required finally to leave because of ill health.

Mr. Speaker, Admiral Kirk was not of my party, but he had a wide interest in public affairs, from the broadest international problem to the smallest local

problem that transcended all party politics. Up until the very day of his death, at age 74, Admiral Kirk exerted his every effort toward the advancement of the public welfare and attention to what he conceived to be his duty. His duty was, in short, the betterment of America, and the furthering of the cause of peace throughout the world.

Admiral Kirk leaves a devoted and lovely wife, the former Lydia S. Chapin. Her hundreds of friends and admirers everywhere send her their heartfelt sympathy. All throughout the admiral's active career, Mrs. Kirk has stood at his side. No fighting man and no ambassador of peace ever had a better helpmate.

The admiral leaves also a son, Roger Kirk, who continues his father's good work in the public interest by beginning a life of service to the United States. Roger is currently a Foreign Service officer with the U.S. Department of State and is stationed in Moscow.

The admiral leaves also two daughters, Mrs. Peter Solbert of Huntington, L.I., and Mrs. John W. Appel of Villanova, Pa. It is gratifying to know that Admiral Kirk's son-in-law, Mr. Peter Solbert, has just joined the Federal Government as an official of the Defense Department. It is clear that Government service runs in the family.

The sympathies of Mrs. Lindsay and myself, and all friends of the Kirk family extend also to the Kirk children.

Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I should like to insert at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the beautifully written obituary of Admiral Kirk that appeared in the New York Times on Wednesday, October 16, and also a New York Times editorial the same day entitled "Sailor and Diplomat."

The Times editorial, commenting on the many positions held by Admiral Kirk, sums up what all of us think; namely, that:

In all of these positions his sense of duty to his country was a guiding light. Admiral Kirk's finest epitaph is that he deserved well of his country and his country honored him with high responsibilities, ably performed.

The article from the New York Times follows:

ADMIRAL KIRK DIES; LED NAVY ON D-DAY

Adm. Alan G. Kirk, Chief of Staff of American naval forces in Europe during World War II and former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, died yesterday at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Admiral Kirk, who would have been 75 years old on October 30, had been Ambassador to Nationalist China for almost a year when he retired last April because of ill health. He had entered the hospital September 1 for treatment of a heart ailment.

The high point of Adm. Alan Goodrich

Kirk's 41-year naval career came on June 6, 1944, on the turbulent waters of the English Channel. From the bridge of his flagship, the cruiser Augusta, he commanded the Western Task Force of nearly a thousand warships, transports and landing craft that put the U.S. First Army ashore at Omaha and Utah beaches in Normandy.

The complex operation, part of the largest amphibious invasion in history, was carried out in winds of nearly gale force. Its success was regarded as a supreme feat of seamanship.

During the opening days of the fighting in Normandy, the heavy guns of Admiral Kirk's task force helped to clear the way for the advancing infantrymen. In the 12 days after D-day the ships under his command landed 814,514 troops, 41,000 vehicles and 116,000 tons of supplies.

After his retirement from the Navy in February 1946, Admiral Kirk turned to diplomacy. His first post, to which he was named in 1946, was as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg.

On the basis of friendships made at that time, he undertook unofficial missions for President Kennedy during the Congo crisis in the winter of 1961.

ERA OF STARK SUSPICION

In 1949, when Admiral Kirk was transferred from Brussels to Moscow as Ambassador, it seemed that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union could hardly become worse. But in little more than a year the Korean war began, leaving the Embassy at Spaso House more isolated than ever by the enmity and suspicion that characterized the final years of the Stalin era.

It was not a period favorable for conventional diplomacy. Admiral Kirk made only two official visits to the Kremlin during his 2 years and 3 months in the post and he conferred with Premier Stalin only once. His talks with Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky were more frequent but almost always unfruitful.

Finding himself in what was essentially a holding operation, he concentrated on keeping efficiency and morale high at the Embassy. Persons who were in Moscow at the time recall that the stocky, blond, blue-eyed Ambassador was an old seadog who didn't bark often and seldom bit.

He traveled as widely as possible. His trips, which totaled 10,000 miles in all, took him to Stalingrad, now Volgograd, and to Lake Balkal in Siberia.

ACCOMPANIED BY AGENTS

A squad of Soviet secret police agents accompanied him everywhere. In time Admiral Kirk became moderately friendly with them, but he once said with regret that their presence seemed to make it difficult to meet ordinary citizens during his travels.

Even so, he found the opportunity to become the gorodki champion of Saltikova, a village near Moscow that he occasionally visited. Gorodki is an ancient Russian game in which a stick is thrown at objects in a circle.

In November 1951, a month after ending his tour of duty in Moscow, Admiral Kirk said in a speech here that the United States would have to have "actual strength in being" to negotiate successfully with the Soviet Union.

He also spoke of the ruling echelon of the Soviet Communist Party in terms that were prophetic of Premier Khrushchev's denunciation 5 years later of the excesses of Stalinism.

"We should realize that these are men, humans, not supermen or superhumans," Admiral Kirk declared. "They have made mistakes, but these are concealed from the people. For this Politburo is responsible neither to any parliament, nor to any congress, nor

to the people. There are no questions, no investigations, no airing of abuses for all the people to see."

HEADED RADIO COMMITTEE

The following February Admiral Kirk became head of the American Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, which established Radio Liberation in Munich to broadcast behind the Iron Curtain. He was credited with bringing together previously dissident Soviet exile groups. That August he was named chief of the Psychological Strategy Board, an organ of the National Security Council.

He left Government service early in 1952 and became a director of several business concerns, including the Mercant Corp., an affiliate of the Atlas Corp., and the Belgian-American Bank. From 1955 to 1959 he also was the unsalaried chairman of the New York State Civil Defense Commission under Gov. W. Averell Harriman.

In June 1961, Admiral Kirk became the first president of the Belgo-American Development Corporation. The concern had close ties with the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, which controlled mineral production in secessionist Katanga Province.

The former Ambassador was criticized in some quarters for accepting the position. In rebuttal, he recalled in a letter to the New York Times that Union Minière had been the major supplier of uranium ore to this country during the war and immediately afterward and that he was still grateful for its help.

AMBASSADOR TO TAIWAN

Admiral Kirk, a lifelong Democrat though of generally conservative bent, was summoned back to the diplomatic service by President Kennedy in 1962. He was appointed Ambassador to Nationalist China, a post as difficult in many ways as Moscow during the early 1950's.

His naval background, which included early service in Asian waters, his easy personality and his own advanced years helped him in dealing with the regime of the aging Chiang Kai-shek. However, last April, 9 months after presenting his credentials, the arterial ailment that was to lead his death forced him to return to this country for surgery.

Admiral Kirk was born in Philadelphia, the son of a prosperous wholesale grocer. His uncle, Rear Adm. C. F. Goodrich, was responsible for the boy's seeking a naval career. However, his father, also a Democrat, was unable to gain an Annapolis appointment for his son from any of the city's Republican Representatives. The appointment finally came from a New Jersey Congressman and the young midshipman became known as Hoboken Bill.

BEGAN AS GUNNERY OFFICER

He was graduated in 1909 and soon made a reputation in gunnery and ordnance. During the 1920's he served for a time as executive officer of the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*. In June 1939, after 2 years in command of the cruiser *Milwaukee* he became naval attaché in London.

He returned to Washington in March 1941, to become director of naval intelligence. He left the post in October, 2 months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He might have shared the blame for that debacle had not Joseph P. Kennedy (the father of President Kennedy), who was then Ambassador to Britain, announced that Admiral Kirk had circulated a confidential memorandum calling attention to naval unpreparedness.

In March, 1942, Admiral Kirk returned to London as chief of staff to Adm. Harold R. Stark, commander of the European fleet.

The following February, as a rear admiral, he took command of the Amphibious Force of the Atlantic Fleet, and began drilling the Sicily invasion flotilla in the waters of Chesapeake Bay.

He commanded the "Cent Force" in the Sicily attack, putting the 45th Division ashore near Scoglitti under heavy fire and in turbulent seas days ahead of schedule and without the loss of a ship.

PRaised BY BRITISH CHIEF

"We were damned lucky," Admiral Kirk said later.

Adm. Andrew Browne Cunningham of the Royal Navy, the supreme commander in the Mediterranean, disagreed. He termed the American officer's performance one of the finest he had ever seen, and it led to Admiral Kirk's selection for command in the Normandy invasion.

Among his decorations were the Distinguished Service Cross, received from both the Army and Navy, and the Legion of Merit. He was invested as an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath by King George VI and was an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Admiral Kirk was a member of the Century Club of New York and of the Metropolitan, Alibi, Chevy Chase and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington.

He is survived by his widow, the former Lydia S. Chapin, with whom he lived at 1 West 72d Street; a son, Roger K. Kirk, a State Department officer stationed in Moscow; two daughters, Mrs. John W. Appel of Villanova, Pa., and Mrs. Peter Solbert of Huntington, L.I., and 12 grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held Friday at 2 p.m. at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Washington. Military burial will follow at Arlington National Cemetery at 3.

SAILOR AND DIPLOMAT

Adm. Alan Kirk rose to the peak of one career in World War II and then achieved the summit of another profession in the postwar years.

He was that relatively rare combination—the sailor-diplomat, who could cruise with equal facility the stormy North Atlantic or the turbulent waters of international politics. He commanded the U.S. naval task forces that put our troops ashore in Sicily and in Normandy and he served with distinction in important diplomatic posts—as Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Belgium and Nationalist China. In all of these positions his sense of duty to his country was a guiding light. Admiral Kirk's finest epitaph is that he deserved well of his country and his country honored him with high responsibilities, ably performed.

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

(Mr. BASS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, October 16, my colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Brock], delivered a speech on the floor of the House critical of the U.S. Attorney General and the Nashville Tennessean newspaper. Although this speech was not printed and made available for public consumption in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD until October 17, the speech was actually delivered on October 16.

In his zeal to condemn the Attorney General and the Nashville Tennessean

1963

repeated it over and over for some time. This led me to reflect on the powerful effect of a mother's example on the minds, manner, and habits of their offspring and the not less powerful influence that females have over the society at large."

In the mind of another man about this time was the idea of bringing education to the West. He was Theron Baldwin who traveled to Illinois in 1829 with the Yale band, a group of young men planning to "plant churches, form Sabbath schools, found a college, establish academics, male and female, and encourage common schools, in short: promote Christian education in all its departments."

SEEKS HELP

Baldwin's words tell of his meeting with Godfrey and the proposal presented to him: "While (pursuing) a missionary tour in southern Illinois, the night of the 17th of December 1834, we spent at the house of the founder. He then stated that he had come to the conclusion to spend some \$10,000 in the (erection) of a female academy and desired me to take the superintendence of the institution and devote myself permanently to its interests."

Baldwin was hesitant in accepting the responsibility of such an undertaking, because he felt it would take his time away from his missionary work. However, he finally decided to undertake the work of helping establish the seminary.

After helping Captain Godfrey select a site for the schoolbuilding, he traveled east to confer with the heads of other female institutions concerning the curriculum to be set up. He visited with Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke and says of the visit: "The larger portion of several days was devoted to a discussion with her on the whole subject of female education."

During the tour he also visited female seminaries at Rochester, Auburn, Clinton, Albany, Middlebury, Ipswich, Castleton, and North Hampton. Baldwin decided that in order to be left at liberty to promote general education throughout the State, it would be necessary to have a female teacher that would act as principal and become responsible for the management and the character of the institution.

Consequently through correspondence with Miss Mary Cono, of Warren, Ohio, a graduate of Ipswich Female Seminary, and a teacher at that institution, agreements were made for her to be the first principal. Miss Cono, however, declined the title of principal in preference to being head of a department.

CAMPUS OPENS

A road was built from the Mississippi River to transport the stone for the building. After some delay in finishing the building, the seminary opened on April 11, 1838, for the first classwork. The first meal was breakfast prepared by Mrs. Baldwin and served by the faculty. Each girl had to bring her own napkin, ring, fork, and spoon. They had hard-boiled eggs, bread and butter, griddle cakes, and coffee.

Attending were Mr. Theron Baldwin, Mr. Enoch Long, Miss Philena Fobes, Miss Mary Cono, Mrs. Enoch Long, and Mrs. Baldwin. After a few remarks for the occasion the school was opened with prayer. There were 16 pupils present.

By 1890 the campus had grown to 30 acres. In 1896 the south wing was added which contains the entertainment hall and gym with money which was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Reid. In 1898, Reid Memorial Chapel (now the library) was built in memory of Eleanor Irwin Reid.

The Evergreens, home of the president, was given to the college by Miss Haskell. It was built in 1850.

In 1960 Fobes Hall was built. The connecting corridor where the sun parlor and conservatory are and the swimming pool was

built this same year. By this time the campus had expanded to 250 acres.

Wade Memorial Building is connected with the other buildings by a passageway above the porte-cochere entrance. It was built in 1926 in memory of Edward Pierson Wade, a member of the board of trustees from 1884 to 1920 and is dedicated to the fine arts.

The Benjamin Godfrey Memorial Chapel, built in 1854, has been a landmark for a century. Photographs of the chapel are preserved in the Library of Congress.

NAME IS CHANGED

Alden House is the faculty residence located just north of the Evergreens. The log cabin given by the class of 1921, has been enlarged to twice its size since then. The Highlands (stable and riding ring) were completed in 1952, a gift of a Monticello alumna.

The name of Monticello Seminary was changed in 1935 by unanimous vote of the board of trustees to Monticello College, although it had been a recognized and full accredited 2-year college since 1917. A description of the "accommodations" from the catalog of 1842:

"A building of stone has been erected 110 by 44 feet, and 4 stories high, including basement. The two upper stories together contain 40 rooms, 9 or 10 by 16½ feet, including a convenient clothes press and each designed to accommodate two young ladies.

"The rooms were furnished with a double bedstead, mattress, or strawbed, table and chairs. All additional furniture must be provided by the occupants, such as bedding, wash-stand, bowl, and pitcher. The building is principally warmed by a hot-air furnace, fires are not allowed in the sleeping rooms.

"The second story is divided into school-rooms, recitation and family rooms. The basement into kitchen, dining hall and chapel. The seminary grounds consist of about 8 acres, spacious yard in front and a garden in the rear. It was deemed of the highest importance to have the buildings so constructed and the grounds so arranged that all associations connected with them shall be agreeable."

FAILURE PREDICTED

From an anniversary address given by Theron Baldwin, June 27, 1855, we have a general description of the educational program of the institution: "The education furnished should be substantial, extensive, and practical. In other words, that it should develop harmoniously the physical, the intellectual, and moral powers and prepare its subjects, not for an imaginary state of existence, but for the sober realities and duties of actual life."

None under 14 years of age were admitted to the seminary and it was stated in this early catalog that the site for the seminary was chosen "for a regard to health and freedom from the bustle and temptations common to a large town."

Some persons felt that the seminary would not succeed because it was built in the country and would not have the patronage and support that a town could give it. Godfrey said that if it did not succeed as a school, it could be used as an orphanage.

Miss Philena Fobes was principal from 1843 to 1866. An article in the Alton City Directory of 1858 states that a fourth story had been added to the original building at a cost of nearly \$30,000 and that the school can accommodate 150 pupils. The grounds have grown from 8 acres to 16 acres.

Monticello has been fortunate in having executive leaders of long tenure, high ability and determined courage.

NEW ERA AHEAD

Miss Philena Fobes succeeded Theron Baldwin in 1845, after serving as an instructor and faculty leader in the school from its

beginning. She retired in June 1865. Miss Harriet Newell Haskell, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, was head of the institution for the 40 years from 1867 to 1907. Catherine Burrows was acting principal from 1907 to 1910. Miss Martina Erickson became principal in 1910 and served until 1918, when she was succeeded by Miss Harriet Rice Congdon who served from 1918 to 1935.

Dr. George Irwin Rohrbough was president from 1935 to 1945. On June 15, 1945, Dr. John Ripley Young became Monticello's seventh president. Russell Thornley Sharpe served as eighth president of Monticello College from March 1953, until November 1, 1958.

In the fall of 1958, the board of trustees of the college elected Duncan Wimpess as ninth president of Monticello. Dr. Wimpess received his bachelor of arts degree in journalism and his master of arts in journalism and political science from the University of Oregon. He earned his doctor of philosophy from the University of Denver.

PLANNING FOR PEACE RESOLUTION

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I am most pleased to join several of my colleagues in both House and Senate in sponsoring a "planning for peace" resolution.

The recent ratification of the limited test ban treaty has given each of the two major powers of an harassed world a "time-out" from its compulsive, hazardous efforts to achieve that will-o'-the-wisp—complete military security and dominance.

During this pause that, I hope, redirecs as well as refreshes, it is a propitious time to give attention to additional efforts toward additional relaxations of tensions.

I do not know just how "détente-ish" the Soviet Union is. However, I would hope that the U.S. Government would exploit the moment at hand to create new and improve existing international organizations designed to submit the world to peace-through-law. This resolution calls upon the President to consider such possibilities as creating a permanent world peace force, an international disarmament organization, and tribunals to settle differences among Nations that cannot be resolved by negotiations, and to determine more satisfactory methods of financing the U.N. and auxiliary organizations.

In closing I want, Mr. Speaker, at this time to express my warmest congratulations to Senator CLARK for his leadership in the sponsoring of this resolution. This is another example of repeated instances in which Senator CLARK has displayed high purpose and statesmanlike qualities in the area of domestic and foreign problems. His example should be an inspiration to Members of both the House and Senate because he typifies the concept of the dedicated and courageous public servant.

Whereas the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, in the interests of each and of all mankind, have concluded a treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, which over 100 nations have signed; and

Whereas the adoption of this treaty, which constitutes a small but significant first step in reducing the risk of war, has enhanced the prospect for the negotiation of further international agreements based upon mutual interest and calculated to advance the cause of world peace; and

Whereas the basic purpose of U.S. foreign policy is the achievement of a just and lasting peace, which cannot be attained without the development of the rule of law solution of this problem"; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, at its 14th session, unanimously adopted "the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control," and called upon governments "to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem"; and

Whereas President Eisenhower stated on September 22, 1960, to the 15th General Assembly, "Thus, we see as our goal, not a superstate above nations, but a world community embracing them all, rooted in law and justice and enhancing the potentialities and common purposes of all peoples"; and

Whereas President Kennedy stated on June 10, 1963, that "our primary long-range interest" is "general and complete disarmament—designed to take place by stages, permitting parallel political developments to build the new institutions of peace which would take the place of arms"; and

Whereas the U.S. program for general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world, introduced at the 16th session of the United Nations General Assembly, defined the objective of the United States as "A world where there shall be a permanent state of general and complete disarmament under effective international control" and the "institution of effective means for the enforcement of international agreements, for the settlement of disputes, and for the maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the United Nations" and called for the creation of an International Disarmament Organization to insure compliance with disarmament obligations, a United Nations Peace Force to keep the peace during the period of disarmament and thereafter, and improved processes for the peaceful settlement of international disputes; and

Whereas President Kennedy, in addressing the 18th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 20, 1963, called for the revision of the Charter of the United Nations to permit the development of that body into "a genuine world security system," and declared that the peacekeeping machinery of the United Nations must be strengthened by the adoption of sound financial arrangements and the maintenance of standby peace force contingents by member nations, and that resort to special missions for the conciliation and adjudication of international disputes be increased; and

Whereas the realization of these goals through international negotiations, United Nations Charter revision, or otherwise, is a matter of urgency because (1) the increasing number and destructive capabilities of nuclear weapons at the disposal of individual states and groups of states threaten mankind with the catastrophe of all-out war; and (2) the increasing cost of the arms race is preventing human needs from being met in all the countries of the world; and

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly, during recent sessions, has resolved to keep in being the Committee on Arrangements for the purpose of reviewing the charter, and has further resolved to ask the committee to submit periodic reports, with recommendations, to future sessions of the General Assembly; and

Whereas the achievement of an international accord for general and complete disarmament under effective controls and the development of international peacekeeping

machinery require not only the support of the Congress, but also an informed public opinion in the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President should be supported in his efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament under legally effective controls and to develop international institutions capable of keeping the peace during and after disarmament.

SEC. 2. The President is hereby requested to formulate as speedily as possible specific and detailed proposals for the implementation of the foreign policy objectives of the United States regarding the establishment of an international authority to keep the peace under conditions of general and complete disarmament effectively guaranteed by adequate inspection and controls. In formulating such proposals, the President is requested to consider whether the development of effective international machinery for the supervision of disarmament and the maintenance of peace, including (1) an International Disarmament Organization (2) a permanent World Peace Force; (3) world tribunals for the peaceful settlement of all international disputes not settled by negotiations; (4) other international institutions necessary for the enforcement of world peace under the rule of law; and (5) appropriate and reliable financial arrangements for the support of such peacekeeping machinery, may best be achieved by revision of the Charter of the United Nations, by a new treaty, or by a combination of the two.

SEC. 3. The President should make such proposals available to the Congress and to the public generally.

SEC. 4. The President is requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the heads of government of all of the nations of the world and to urge them to initiate within their governments studies of matters germane to this resolution and to formulate and make generally available recommendations based upon such studies.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. EDWARDS (at the request of Mr. GONZALES), for 60 minutes, on October 21, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania.
Mr. O'HARA of Illinois in three instances.

Mr. HUDDLESTON in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GROSS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOGGS (at the request of Mr. GONZALES) and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$405.

Mr. ABBITT (at the request of Mr. GONZALES) and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$270.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GONZALES) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DENT in five instances.
Mr. FRASER.
Mr. HEBERT.
Mr. ROSENTHAL in two instances.
Mr. MATSUNAGA.
Mr. EDMONDSON in two instances.
Mr. O'HARA of Michigan.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HARRISON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ROUDEBUSH.
Mr. BARRY.
Mr. CURTIS in two instances.
Mr. FORD in three instances.
Mr. GRIFFIN in three instances.
Mr. HOSMER in four instances.
Mr. DOLE.
Mr. CURTIN.
Mr. McCLOSKEY.
Mr. McCLODY.
Mr. YOUNGER.
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.
Mr. MATHIAS in three instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 102. An act to provide for additional commissioners of the U.S. Court of Claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 649. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 920. An act to amend sections 303 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may issue authorizations, but not licenses, for alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation by U.S. amateurs on a reciprocal basis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7544. An act to amend the Social Security Act to assist States and communities in preventing and combating mental retardation through expansion and improvement of the maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, through provision of prenatal, maternity, and infant care for individuals with conditions associated with childbearing which may lead to mental retardation, and through planning